

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection  
Division of Air Quality

Earl Ray Tomblin  
Governor

Randy C. Huffman  
Cabinet Secretary

# Permit to Operate



Pursuant to  
**Title V**  
of the Clean Air Act

*Issued to:*  
**Equitrans, L. P.**  
Curtisville #50 Compressor Station, Marion, WV  
R30-04900052-2013

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*John A. Benedict*  
*Director*

*Issued: January 23, 2013 • Effective: February 6, 2013*  
*Expiration: January 23, 2018 • Renewal Application Due: July 23, 2017*

Permit Number: **R30-04900052-2013**  
Permittee: **Equitrans, L. P.**  
Facility Name: **Curtisville #50 Compressor Station**  
Mailing Address: **100 Allegheny Center Mall, Pittsburgh, PA 15212-5331**

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*This permit is issued in accordance with the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Act (West Virginia Code §§ 22-5-1 et seq.) and 45CSR30 — Requirements for Operating Permits. The permittee identified at the above-referenced facility is authorized to operate the stationary sources of air pollutants identified herein in accordance with all terms and conditions of this permit.*

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Facility Location: Mannington District, Marion County, West Virginia  
Mailing Address: Route 1, Box 26, Smithfield, WV 25437  
Telephone Number: (304) 889-2130  
Type of Business Entity: Corporation  
Facility Description: Natural gas transmission facility  
SIC Codes: Primary 4922; Secondary: None; Tertiary: None  
UTM Coordinates: 549.65 km Easting • 4377.15 km Northing • Zone 17

Permit Writer: Rex Compston, P.E.

*Any person whose interest may be affected, including, but not necessarily limited to, the applicant and any person who participated in the public comment process, by a permit issued, modified or denied by the Secretary may appeal such action of the Secretary to the Air Quality Board pursuant to article one [§§ 22B-1-1 et seq.], Chapter 22B of the Code of West Virginia. West Virginia Code §22-5-14.*

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*Issuance of this Title V Operating Permit does not supersede or invalidate any existing permits under 45CSR13, 14 or 19, although all applicable requirements from such permits governing the facility's operation and compliance have been incorporated into the Title V Operating Permit.*

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## 1.0 Emission Units and Active R13, R14, and R19 Permits

### 1.1 Emission Units

Emission Unit ID	Emission Point ID	Emission Unit Description	Year Installed	Design Capacity	Control Device
<b>Engines</b>					
C-001	C-001	Reciprocating Engine/Integral Compressor Manufacturer: Clark Model No: HRA8 Serial No: A-25900	1973	1100 HP	None
G-100	G-100	Reciprocating Engine/Generator Manufacturer: Kohler Model No: 30R62 91415A42 Serial No: 339511	1973	70 HP	None
G-002	G-002	Reciprocating Engine/Generator Manufacturer: Kohler Model No: 50 RZ-Ford 460 cubic inch	Mid-1990s	125 HP	None
<b>Dehydration</b>					
Dehy	Dehy	TEG Dehydrator	1972	35.0 MMCFD	Dehy Flare
<b>Flare</b>					
Dehy Flare	Dehy Flare	Dehydration Flare F1500 Model No: 44X1339	1990	0.08 MMBTU/hr	None
<b>Boilers</b>					
BLR01	BLR01	Heating Boiler	1994	1.25 MMBtu/hr	None
BLR02	BLR02	Dehydrator Boiler	1993	0.35 MMCF/hr	Dehy Flare
<b>Tanks</b>					
Tank 1	Tank 1	Containing Pipeline Condensate		4000 gallon	None
Tank 2	Tank 2	Triethylene Glycol		500 gallon	None
Tank 3	Tank 3	Hydrate Inhibitor-Multi-chem MCMX5-2026		330 gallon	None
Tank 4	Tank 4	Compressor Oil – CITGO Pacemaker 1035		1000 gallon	None

### 1.2 Active R13, R14, and R19 Permits

The underlying authority for any conditions from R13, R14, and/or R19 permits contained in this operating permit is cited using the original permit number (e.g. R13-1234). The current applicable version of such permit(s) is listed below.

Permit Number	Date of Issuance
N/A	

## 2.0 General Conditions

### 2.1. Definitions

- 2.1.1. All references to the "West Virginia Air Pollution Control Act" or the "Air Pollution Control Act" mean those provisions contained in W.Va. Code §§ 22-5-1 to 22-5-18.
- 2.1.2. The "Clean Air Act" means those provisions contained in 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401 to 7671q, and regulations promulgated thereunder.
- 2.1.3. "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection or such other person to whom the Secretary has delegated authority or duties pursuant to W.Va. Code §§ 22-1-6 or 22-1-8 (45CSR§30-2.12.). The Director of the Division of Air Quality is the Secretary's designated representative for the purposes of this permit.
- 2.1.4. Unless otherwise specified in a permit condition or underlying rule or regulation, all references to a "rolling yearly total" shall mean the sum of the monthly data, values or parameters being measured, monitored, or recorded, at any given time for the previous twelve (12) consecutive calendar months.

### 2.2. Acronyms

<b>CAAA</b>	Clean Air Act Amendments	<b>NSPS</b>	New Source Performance Standards
<b>CBI</b>	Confidential Business Information	<b>PM</b>	Particulate Matter
<b>CEM</b>	Continuous Emission Monitor	<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	Particulate Matter less than 10µm in diameter
<b>CES</b>	Certified Emission Statement	<b>pph</b>	Pounds per Hour
<b>C.F.R. or CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations	<b>ppm</b>	Parts per Million
<b>CO</b>	Carbon Monoxide	<b>PSD</b>	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
<b>C.S.R. or CSR</b>	Codes of State Rules	<b>psi</b>	Pounds per Square Inch
<b>DAQ</b>	Division of Air Quality	<b>SIC</b>	Standard Industrial Classification
<b>DEP</b>	Department of Environmental Protection	<b>SIP</b>	State Implementation Plan
<b>FOIA</b>	Freedom of Information Act	<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	Sulfur Dioxide
<b>HAP</b>	Hazardous Air Pollutant	<b>TAP</b>	Toxic Air Pollutant
<b>HON</b>	Hazardous Organic NESHAP	<b>TPY</b>	Tons per Year
<b>HP</b>	Horsepower	<b>TRS</b>	Total Reduced Sulfur
<b>lbs/hr or lb/hr</b>	Pounds per Hour	<b>TSP</b>	Total Suspended Particulate
<b>LDAR</b>	Leak Detection and Repair	<b>USEPA</b>	United States Environmental Protection Agency
<b>m</b>	Thousand	<b>UTM</b>	Universal Transverse Mercator
<b>MACT</b>	Maximum Achievable Control Technology	<b>VEE</b>	Visual Emissions Evaluation
<b>mm</b>	Million	<b>VOC</b>	Volatile Organic Compounds
<b>mmBtu/hr</b>	Million British Thermal Units per Hour		
<b>mmft<sup>3</sup>/hr or mmcf/hr</b>	Million Cubic Feet Burned per Hour		
<b>NA or N/A</b>	Not Applicable		
<b>NAAQS</b>	National Ambient Air Quality Standards		
<b>NESHAPS</b>	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants		
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Nitrogen Oxides		

### **2.3. Permit Expiration and Renewal**

- 2.3.1. Permit duration. This permit is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years and shall expire on the date specified on the cover of this permit, except as provided in 45CSR§30-6.3.b. and 45CSR§30-6.3.c.  
**[45CSR§30-5.1.b.]**
- 2.3.2. A permit renewal application is timely if it is submitted at least six (6) months prior to the date of permit expiration.  
**[45CSR§30-4.1.a.3.]**
- 2.3.3. Permit expiration terminates the source's right to operate unless a timely and complete renewal application has been submitted consistent with 45CSR§30-6.2. and 45CSR§30-4.1.a.3.  
**[45CSR§30-6.3.b.]**
- 2.3.4. If the Secretary fails to take final action to deny or approve a timely and complete permit application before the end of the term of the previous permit, the permit shall not expire until the renewal permit has been issued or denied, and any permit shield granted for the permit shall continue in effect during that time.  
**[45CSR§30-6.3.c.]**

### **2.4. Permit Actions**

- 2.4.1. This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.  
**[45CSR§30-5.1.f.3.]**

### **2.5. Reopening for Cause**

- 2.5.1. This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:
- a. Additional applicable requirements under the Clean Air Act or the Secretary's legislative rules become applicable to a major source with a remaining permit term of three (3) or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than eighteen (18) months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to 45CSR§§30-6.6.a.1.A. or B.
  - b. Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an affected source under Title IV of the Clean Air Act (Acid Deposition Control) or other legislative rules of the Secretary. Upon approval by U.S. EPA, excess emissions offset plans shall be incorporated into the permit.
  - c. The Secretary or U.S. EPA determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.
  - d. The Secretary or U.S. EPA determines that the permit must be revised or revoked and reissued to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

**[45CSR§30-6.6.a.]**

## **2.6. Administrative Permit Amendments**

- 2.6.1. The permittee may request an administrative permit amendment as defined in and according to the procedures specified in 45CSR§30-6.4.  
[45CSR§30-6.4.]

## **2.7. Minor Permit Modifications**

- 2.7.1. The permittee may request a minor permit modification as defined in and according to the procedures specified in 45CSR§30-6.5.a.  
[45CSR§30-6.5.a.]

## **2.8. Significant Permit Modification**

- 2.8.1. The permittee may request a significant permit modification, in accordance with 45CSR§30-6.5.b., for permit modifications that do not qualify for minor permit modifications or as administrative amendments.  
[45CSR§30-6.5.b.]

## **2.9. Emissions Trading**

- 2.9.1. No permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in the permit and that are in accordance with all applicable requirements.  
[45CSR§30-5.1.h.]

## **2.10. Off-Permit Changes**

- 2.10.1. Except as provided below, a facility may make any change in its operations or emissions that is not addressed nor prohibited in its permit and which is not considered to be construction nor modification under any rule promulgated by the Secretary without obtaining an amendment or modification of its permit. Such changes shall be subject to the following requirements and restrictions:
- a. The change must meet all applicable requirements and may not violate any existing permit term or condition.
  - b. The permittee must provide a written notice of the change to the Secretary and to U.S. EPA within two (2) business days following the date of the change. Such written notice shall describe each such change, including the date, any change in emissions, pollutants emitted, and any applicable requirement that would apply as a result of the change.
  - c. The change shall not qualify for the permit shield.
  - d. The permittee shall keep records describing all changes made at the source that result in emissions of regulated air pollutants, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the emissions resulting from those changes.
  - e. No permittee may make any change subject to any requirement under Title IV of the Clean Air Act (Acid Deposition Control) pursuant to the provisions of 45CSR§30-5.9.

- f. No permittee may make any changes which would require preconstruction review under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act (including 45CSR14 and 45CSR19) pursuant to the provisions of 45CSR§30-5.9.

**[45CSR§30-5.9.]**

## **2.11. Operational Flexibility**

- 2.11.1. The permittee may make changes within the facility as provided by § 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act. Such operational flexibility shall be provided in the permit in conformance with the permit application and applicable requirements. No such changes shall be a modification under any rule or any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act (including 45CSR14 and 45CSR19) promulgated by the Secretary in accordance with Title I of the Clean Air Act and the change shall not result in a level of emissions exceeding the emissions allowable under the permit.

**[45CSR§30-5.8]**

- 2.11.2. Before making a change under 45CSR§30-5.8., the permittee shall provide advance written notice to the Secretary and to U.S. EPA, describing the change to be made, the date on which the change will occur, any changes in emissions, and any permit terms and conditions that are affected. The permittee shall thereafter maintain a copy of the notice with the permit, and the Secretary shall place a copy with the permit in the public file. The written notice shall be provided to the Secretary and U.S. EPA at least seven (7) days prior to the date that the change is to be made, except that this period may be shortened or eliminated as necessary for a change that must be implemented more quickly to address unanticipated conditions posing a significant health, safety, or environmental hazard. If less than seven (7) days notice is provided because of a need to respond more quickly to such unanticipated conditions, the permittee shall provide notice to the Secretary and U.S. EPA as soon as possible after learning of the need to make the change.

**[45CSR§30-5.8.a.]**

- 2.11.3. The permit shield shall not apply to changes made under 45CSR§30-5.8., except those provided for in 45CSR§30-5.8.d. However, the protection of the permit shield will continue to apply to operations and emissions that are not affected by the change, provided that the permittee complies with the terms and conditions of the permit applicable to such operations and emissions. The permit shield may be reinstated for emissions and operations affected by the change:

- a. If subsequent changes cause the facility's operations and emissions to revert to those authorized in the permit and the permittee resumes compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit, or
- b. If the permittee obtains final approval of a significant modification to the permit to incorporate the change in the permit.

**[45CSR§30-5.8.c.]**

- 2.11.4. "Section 502(b)(10) changes" are changes that contravene an express permit term. Such changes do not include changes that would violate applicable requirements or contravene enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.

**[45CSR§30-2.39]**

## **2.12. Reasonably Anticipated Operating Scenarios**

- 2.12.1. The following are terms and conditions for reasonably anticipated operating scenarios identified in this permit.
- a. Contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, the permittee shall record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the scenario under which it is operating and to document the change in reports submitted pursuant to the terms of this permit and 45CSR30.
  - b. The permit shield shall extend to all terms and conditions under each such operating scenario; and
  - c. The terms and conditions of each such alternative scenario shall meet all applicable requirements and the requirements of 45CSR30.

[45CSR§30-5.1.i.]

## **2.13. Duty to Comply**

- 2.13.1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the West Virginia Code and the Clean Air Act and is grounds for enforcement action by the Secretary or USEPA; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

[45CSR§30-5.1.f.1.]

## **2.14. Inspection and Entry**

- 2.14.1. The permittee shall allow any authorized representative of the Secretary, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to perform the following:
- a. At all reasonable times (including all times in which the facility is in operation) enter upon the permittee's premises where a source is located or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
  - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
  - c. Inspect at reasonable times (including all times in which the facility is in operation) any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit;
  - d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters to determine compliance with the permit or applicable requirements or ascertain the amounts and types of air pollutants discharged.

[45CSR§30-5.3.b.]

## 2.15. Schedule of Compliance

- 2.15.1. For sources subject to a compliance schedule, certified progress reports shall be submitted consistent with the applicable schedule of compliance set forth in this permit and 45CSR§30-4.3.h., but at least every six (6) months, and no greater than once a month, and shall include the following:
- a. Dates for achieving the activities, milestones, or compliance required in the schedule of compliance, and dates when such activities, milestones or compliance were achieved; and
  - b. An explanation of why any dates in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventative or corrective measure adopted.

[45CSR§30-5.3.d.]

## 2.16. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

- 2.16.1. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. However, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as precluding consideration of a need to halt or reduce activity as a mitigating factor in determining penalties for noncompliance if the health, safety, or environmental impacts of halting or reducing operations would be more serious than the impacts of continued operations.

[45CSR§30-5.1.f.2.]

## 2.17. Emergency

- 2.17.1. An "emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

[45CSR§30-5.7.a.]

- 2.17.2. Effect of any emergency. An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based emission limitations if the conditions of 45CSR§30-5.7.c. are met.

[45CSR§30-5.7.b.]

- 2.17.3. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- a. An emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;
- b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
- c. During the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and

- d. Subject to the requirements of 45CSR§30-5.1.c.3.C.1, the permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Secretary within one (1) working day of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency and made a request for variance, and as applicable rules provide. This notice, report, and variance request fulfills the requirement of 45CSR§30-5.1.c.3.B. This notice must contain a detailed description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

**[45CSR§30-5.7.c.]**

- 2.17.4. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

**[45CSR§30-5.7.d.]**

- 2.17.5. This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

**[45CSR§30-5.7.e.]**

## **2.18. Federally-Enforceable Requirements**

- 2.18.1. All terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit and excepting those provisions that are specifically designated in the permit as "State-enforceable only", are enforceable by the Secretary, USEPA, and citizens under the Clean Air Act.

**[45CSR§30-5.2.a.]**

- 2.18.2. Those provisions specifically designated in the permit as "State-enforceable only" shall become "Federally-enforceable" requirements upon SIP approval by the USEPA.

## **2.19. Duty to Provide Information**

- 2.19.1. The permittee shall furnish to the Secretary within a reasonable time any information the Secretary may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Secretary copies of records required to be kept by the permittee. For information claimed to be confidential, the permittee shall furnish such records to the Secretary along with a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 45CSR31. If confidential information is to be sent to USEPA, the permittee shall directly provide such information to USEPA along with a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 2.

**[45CSR§30-5.1.f.5.]**

## **2.20. Duty to Supplement and Correct Information**

- 2.20.1. Upon becoming aware of a failure to submit any relevant facts or a submittal of incorrect information in any permit application, the permittee shall promptly submit to the Secretary such supplemental facts or corrected information.

**[45CSR§30-4.2.]**

## **2.21. Permit Shield**

- 2.21.1. Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance provided that such applicable requirements are included and

are specifically identified in this permit or the Secretary has determined that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source and this permit includes such a determination or a concise summary thereof.

**[45CSR§30-5.6.a.]**

2.21.2. Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

- a. The liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance; or
- b. The applicable requirements of the Code of West Virginia and Title IV of the Clean Air Act (Acid Deposition Control), consistent with § 408 (a) of the Clean Air Act.
- c. The authority of the Administrator of U.S. EPA to require information under § 114 of the Clean Air Act or to issue emergency orders under § 303 of the Clean Air Act.

**[45CSR§30-5.6.c.]**

## **2.22. Credible Evidence**

2.22.1. Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the ability of any person to establish compliance with, or a violation of, any applicable requirement through the use of credible evidence to the extent authorized by law. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to waive any defenses otherwise available to the permittee including but not limited to any challenge to the credible evidence rule in the context of any future proceeding.

**[45CSR§30-5.3.e.3.B. and 45CSR38]**

## **2.23. Severability**

2.23.1. The provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining permit terms and conditions or their application to other circumstances shall remain in full force and effect.

**[45CSR§30-5.1.e.]**

## **2.24. Property Rights**

2.24.1. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

**[45CSR§30-5.1.f.4]**

## **2.25. Acid Deposition Control**

2.25.1. Emissions shall not exceed any allowances that the source lawfully holds under Title IV of the Clean Air Act (Acid Deposition Control) or rules of the Secretary promulgated thereunder.

- a. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the acid deposition control program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision under any other applicable requirement.

- b. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source. The source may not, however, use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.
- c. Any such allowance shall be accounted for according to the procedures established in rules promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act.

**[45CSR§30-5.1.d.]**

- 2.25.2. Where applicable requirements of the Clean Air Act are more stringent than any applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act (Acid Deposition Control), both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be enforceable by the Secretary and U. S. EPA.

**[45CSR§30-5.1.a.2.]**

### 3.0 Facility-Wide Requirements

#### 3.1 Limitations and Standards

- 3.1.1. **Open burning.** The open burning of refuse by any person is prohibited except as noted in 45CSR§6-3.1.  
[45CSR§6-3.1.]
- 3.1.2. **Open burning exemptions.** The exemptions listed in 45CSR§6-3.1 are subject to the following stipulation: Upon notification by the Secretary, no person shall cause or allow any form of open burning during existing or predicted periods of atmospheric stagnation. Notification shall be made by such means as the Secretary may deem necessary and feasible.  
[45CSR§6-3.2.]
- 3.1.3. **Asbestos.** The permittee is responsible for thoroughly inspecting the facility, or part of the facility, prior to commencement of demolition or renovation for the presence of asbestos and complying with 40 C.F.R. § 61.145, 40 C.F.R. § 61.148, and 40 C.F.R. § 61.150. The permittee, owner, or operator must notify the Secretary at least ten (10) working days prior to the commencement of any asbestos removal on the forms prescribed by the Secretary if the permittee is subject to the notification requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 61.145(b)(3)(i). The USEPA, the Division of Waste Management and the Bureau for Public Health - Environmental Health require a copy of this notice to be sent to them.  
[40 C.F.R. §61.145(b) and 45CSR34]
- 3.1.4. **Odor.** No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor at any location occupied by the public.  
[45CSR§4-3.1 State-Enforceable only.]
- 3.1.5. **Standby plan for reducing emissions.** When requested by the Secretary, the permittee shall prepare standby plans for reducing the emissions of air pollutants in accordance with the objectives set forth in Tables I, II, and III of 45CSR11.  
[45CSR§11-5.2]
- 3.1.6. **Emission inventory.** The permittee is responsible for submitting, on an annual basis, an emission inventory in accordance with the submittal requirements of the Division of Air Quality.  
[W.Va. Code § 22-5-4(a)(14)]
- 3.1.7. **Ozone-depleting substances.** For those facilities performing maintenance, service, repair or disposal of appliances, the permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 82, Subpart F, except as provided for Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners (MVACs) in Subpart B:
- a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the prohibitions and required practices pursuant to 40 C.F.R. §§ 82.154 and 82.156.
  - b. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 82.158.
  - c. Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 82.161.

[40 C.F.R. 82, Subpart F]

- 3.1.8. **Risk Management Plan.** Should this stationary source, as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 68.3, become subject to Part 68, then the owner or operator shall submit a risk management plan (RMP) by the date specified in 40 C.F.R. § 68.10 and shall certify compliance with the requirements of Part 68 as part of the annual compliance certification as required by 40 C.F.R. Part 70 or 71.

[40 C.F.R. 68]

- 3.1.9. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit fugitive particulate matter to be discharged beyond the boundary lines of the property on which the discharge originates or at any public or residential location, which causes or contributes to statutory air pollution.

[45CSR§17-3.1]

## 3.2. Monitoring Requirements

- 3.2.1. *Reserved*

## 3.3. Testing Requirements

- 3.3.1. **Stack testing.** As per provisions set forth in this permit or as otherwise required by the Secretary, in accordance with the West Virginia Code, underlying regulations, permits and orders, the permittee shall conduct test(s) to determine compliance with the emission limitations set forth in this permit and/or established or set forth in underlying documents. The Secretary, or his duly authorized representative, may at his option witness or conduct such test(s). Should the Secretary exercise his option to conduct such test(s), the operator shall provide all necessary sampling connections and sampling ports to be located in such manner as the Secretary may require, power for test equipment and the required safety equipment, such as scaffolding, railings and ladders, to comply with generally accepted good safety practices. Such tests shall be conducted in accordance with the methods and procedures set forth in this permit or as otherwise approved or specified by the Secretary in accordance with the following:

- a. The Secretary may on a source-specific basis approve or specify additional testing or alternative testing to the test methods specified in the permit for demonstrating compliance with 40 C.F.R. Parts 60, 61, and 63, if applicable, in accordance with the Secretary's delegated authority and any established equivalency determination methods which are applicable.
- b. The Secretary may on a source-specific basis approve or specify additional testing or alternative testing to the test methods specified in the permit for demonstrating compliance with applicable requirements which do not involve federal delegation. In specifying or approving such alternative testing to the test methods, the Secretary, to the extent possible, shall utilize the same equivalency criteria as would be used in approving such changes under Section 3.3.1.a. of this permit.
- c. All periodic tests to determine mass emission limits from or air pollutant concentrations in discharge stacks and such other tests as specified in this permit shall be conducted in accordance with an approved test protocol. Unless previously approved, such protocols shall be submitted to the Secretary in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to any testing and shall contain the information set forth by the Secretary. In addition, the permittee shall notify the Secretary at least fifteen (15) days prior to any testing so the Secretary may have the opportunity to observe such tests. This notification shall include the actual date and time during which the test will be conducted and, if appropriate, verification that the tests will fully conform to a referenced protocol previously approved by the Secretary.
- d. The permittee shall submit a report of the results of the stack test within 60 days of completion of the test. The test report shall provide the information necessary to document the objectives of the test and

to determine whether proper procedures were used to accomplish these objectives. The report shall include the following: the certification described in paragraph 3.5.1; a statement of compliance status, also signed by a responsible official; and, a summary of conditions which form the basis for the compliance status evaluation. The summary of conditions shall include the following:

1. The permit or rule evaluated, with the citation number and language.
2. The result of the test for each permit or rule condition.
3. A statement of compliance or non-compliance with each permit or rule condition.

[WV Code §§ 22-5-4(a)(14-15) and 45CSR13]

### 3.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

3.4.1. **Monitoring information.** The permittee shall keep records of monitoring information that include the following:

- a. The date, place as defined in this permit and time of sampling or measurements;
- b. The date(s) analyses were performed;
- c. The company or entity that performed the analyses;
- d. The analytical techniques or methods used;
- e. The results of the analyses; and
- f. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c.2.A.]

3.4.2. **Retention of records.** The permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, application, or record creation date. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit. Where appropriate, records may be maintained in computerized form in lieu of the above records.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c.2.B.]

3.4.3. **Odors.** For the purposes of 45CSR4, the permittee shall maintain a record of all odor complaints received, any investigation performed in response to such a complaint, and any responsive action(s) taken.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c. State-Enforceable only.]

### 3.5. Reporting Requirements

3.5.1. **Responsible official.** Any application form, report, or compliance certification required by this permit to be submitted to the DAQ and/or USEPA shall contain a certification by the responsible official that states

that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate and complete.

[45CSR§§30-4.4. and 5.1.c.3.D.]

- 3.5.2. A permittee may request confidential treatment for the submission of reporting required under 45CSR§30-5.1.c.3. pursuant to the limitations and procedures of W.Va. Code § 22-5-10 and 45CSR31.  
[45CSR§30-5.1.c.3.E.]
- 3.5.3. Except for the electronic submittal of the annual certification to the USEPA as required in 3.5.5 below, all notices, requests, demands, submissions and other communications required or permitted to be made to the Secretary of DEP and/or USEPA shall be made in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given when delivered by hand, mailed first class or by private carrier with postage prepaid to the address(es) set forth below or to such other person or address as the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection may designate:

**If to the DAQ:**

Director  
WVDEP  
Division of Air Quality  
601 57<sup>th</sup> Street SE  
Charleston, WV 25304  
  
Phone: 304/926-0475  
FAX: 304/926-0478

**If to the US EPA:**

Associate Director  
Office of Air Enforcement and Compliance  
Assistance (3AP20)  
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region III  
1650 Arch Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029

- 3.5.4. **Certified emissions statement.** The permittee shall submit a certified emissions statement and pay fees on an annual basis in accordance with the submittal requirements of the Division of Air Quality.  
[45CSR§30-8.]
- 3.5.5. **Compliance certification.** The permittee shall certify compliance with the conditions of this permit on the forms provided by the DAQ. In addition to the annual compliance certification, the permittee may be required to submit certifications more frequently under an applicable requirement of this permit. The annual certification shall be submitted to the DAQ and USEPA on or before March 15 of each year, and shall certify compliance for the period ending December 31. The annual certification to the USEPA shall be submitted in electronic format only. It shall be submitted by e-mail to the following address: [R3\\_APD\\_Permits@epa.gov](mailto:R3_APD_Permits@epa.gov). The permittee shall maintain a copy of the certification on site for five (5) years from submittal of the certification.  
[45CSR§30-5.3.e.]
- 3.5.6. **Semi-annual monitoring reports.** The permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring on or before September 15 for the reporting period January 1 to June 30 and on or before March 15 for the reporting period July 1 to December 31. All instances of deviation from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official consistent with 45CSR§30-4.4.  
[45CSR§30-5.1.c.3.A.]

3.5.7. **Emergencies.** For reporting emergency situations, refer to Section 2.17 of this permit.

3.5.8. **Deviations.**

a. In addition to monitoring reports required by this permit, the permittee shall promptly submit supplemental reports and notices in accordance with the following:

1. Any deviation resulting from an emergency or upset condition, as defined in 45CSR§30-5.7., shall be reported by telephone or telefax within one (1) working day of the date on which the permittee becomes aware of the deviation, if the permittee desires to assert the affirmative defense in accordance with 45CSR§30-5.7. A written report of such deviation, which shall include the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventative measures taken, shall be submitted and certified by a responsible official within ten (10) days of the deviation.
2. Any deviation that poses an imminent and substantial danger to public health, safety, or the environment shall be reported to the Secretary immediately by telephone or telefax. A written report of such deviation, which shall include the probable cause of such deviation, and any corrective actions or preventative measures taken, shall be submitted by the responsible official within ten (10) days of the deviation.
3. Deviations for which more frequent reporting is required under this permit shall be reported on the more frequent basis.
4. All reports of deviations shall identify the probable cause of the deviation and any corrective actions or preventative measures taken.

**[45CSR§30-5.1.c.3.C.]**

b. The permittee shall, in the reporting of deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in this permit, report the probable cause of such deviations and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken in accordance with any rules of the Secretary.

**[45CSR§30-5.1.c.3.B.]**

3.5.9. **New applicable requirements.** If any applicable requirement is promulgated during the term of this permit, the permittee will meet such requirements on a timely basis, or in accordance with a more detailed schedule if required by the applicable requirement.

**[45CSR§30-4.3.h.1.B.]**

### **3.6. Compliance Plan**

3.6.1. None

### **3.7. Permit Shield**

3.7.1. The permittee is hereby granted a permit shield in accordance with 45CSR§30-5.6. The permit shield applies provided the permittee operates in accordance with the information contained within this permit.

- 3.7.2. The following requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source based on the determinations set forth below. The permit shield shall apply to the following requirements provided the conditions of the determinations are met.

45CSR21	Regulation to Prevent and Control Air Pollution from the Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds. Curtisville #50 station is not located in Cabell, Kanawha, Putnam, Wayne, or Wood counties that are affected by 45CSR21.
45CSR27	To Prevent and Control the Emissions of Toxic Air Pollutants. Natural gas is included as a petroleum product and contains less than 5% benzene by weight. 45CSR§27-2.4 exempts equipment “used in the production and distribution of petroleum products providing that such equipment does not produce or contact materials containing more than 5% benzene by weight.”
40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart GG	Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines. There are no turbines at the Curtisville #50 Compressor Station.
40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978. All tanks are below 40,000 gallons in capacity.
40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984. All tanks are below 40,000 gallons in capacity.
40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984. All tanks storing volatile organic liquids are below 75 m <sup>3</sup> in capacity.
40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants. Curtisville #50 Compressor Station is not engaged in the extraction of natural gas from field gas or in the fractionation of mixed natural gas liquids to natural gas products.
40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart LLL	Standards of Performance for Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO <sub>2</sub> Emissions. There are no sweetening units at the Curtisville #50 Compressor Station.
40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKKK	Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines. There are no turbines at the Curtisville #50 Compressor Station.
40 CFR 63 Subpart HH	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities. The Curtisville #50 Compressor Station is not subject to Subpart HH since Curtisville #50 Compressor Station is not a natural gas production facility.
40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. This facility is not a major source of HAPs, therefore this subpart does not apply according to 40 C.F.R. §63.7485.

**4.0 Engines [emission point ID(s): C-001, G-100, G-002]**

**4.1 Limitations and Standards**

4.1.1. For engines G-100, G-002, and C-001, the permittee shall comply with the following requirements from 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart ZZZZ by October 19, 2013:

**Table 2d of 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart ZZZZ: Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions**

For each . . .	The permittee must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year. <sup>2</sup>	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

<sup>1</sup>Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in 40 C.F.R. §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

<sup>2</sup>If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[45CSR34; 40 C.F.R. §§63.6603(a) and 63.6595(a); and Table 2d to 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

4.1.2. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance for all engines as specified in 40 C.F.R. §§63.6605 and 63.6640(a) and Table 6 to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

[45CSR34; 40 C.F.R. §§63.6605 and 63.6640(a) ; and Table 6 to 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

**Table 6 of 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart ZZZZ: Continuous Compliance with Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, Work Practices, and Management Practices**

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	The permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary	a. Work or	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according

<p>RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE &lt;100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency landfill or digester gas stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year</p>	<p>Management practices</p>	<p>to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or                  ii. Develop and follow a maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.</p>
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- 4.1.3. The permittee must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop their own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.  
**[45CSR34; 40 C.F.R. §63.6625(e)] (G-100, G-002, C-001)**
- 4.1.4. If the permittee operates a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine, the permittee must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ apply.  
**[45CSR34; 40 C.F.R. §63.6625(h)] (G-100, G-002, C-001)**
- 4.1.5. The permittee shall comply with the general provisions specified in Table 8 of 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart ZZZZ with the exception of 40 C.F.R. §§63.7(b) and (c); 63.8(e), (f)(4), and (f)(6); and 63.9(b)-(e), (g), and (h) which do not apply to G-100 and G-002.  
**[45CSR34; 40 C.F.R. §§63.6645(a) and 63.6665]**
- 4.1.6. The permittee has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.  
**[45CSR34; 40 C.F.R. §§63.6625(j)] (G-100, G-002, C-001)**

4.1.7. The permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [45CSR34; 40 C.F.R. §63.6625(f)] (G-100)

4.1.8. If the permittee owns or operates an emergency stationary RICE, the permittee must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in the following paragraphs. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart ZZZZ, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in the following paragraphs, is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in the following paragraphs, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart ZZZZ and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

- a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.
- b. You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in condition 4.1.8.b.1 through 3 for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by condition 4.1.8.c counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this condition.
  1. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.
  2. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see 40 C.F.R. §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.
  3. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.
- c. Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in condition 4.1.8.b. Except as provided in condition 4.1.8.c.1 and 2, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.
  1. Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as

part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system.

2. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:
  - i. The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.
  - ii. The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.
  - iii. The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.
  - iv. The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.
  - v. The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

[45CSR34; 40 C.F.R. §63.6640(f)] (G-100)

## **4.2. Monitoring Requirements**

- 4.2.1. None

## **4.3. Testing Requirements**

*[Reserved]*

## **4.4. Recordkeeping Requirements**

- 4.4.1. The permittee must comply with the following recordkeeping requirements:
  - a. The permittee must keep the records required in Table 6 of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ to show continuous compliance with each applicable emission or operating limitation.
  - b. The permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the permittee operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the maintenance plan.

[45CSR34; 40 C.F.R. §§63.6655 (d) and (e)]

4.4.2. The permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engine is used for the purposes specified in 40 C.F.R. §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes. [45CSR34; 40 C.F.R. §63.6655(f)] (G-100)

#### **4.5. Reporting Requirements**

- 4.5.1. For emergency situations which interrupt the critical supply of natural gas to the public, and which pose a life threatening circumstance to the customer, the permittee is allowed to temporarily replace failed engine(s) as long as all of the following conditions are met:
- a. The replacement engine(s) is only allowed to operate until repair of the failed engine(s) is complete, but under no circumstance may the replacement engine(s) operate in excess of sixty (60) days;
  - b. Both the replacement engine(s) and the repaired failed engine(s) shall not operate at the same time with the exception of any necessary testing of the repaired engine(s) and this testing may not exceed five (5) hours;
  - c. Potential hourly emissions from the replacement engine(s) are less than or equal to the potential hourly emissions from the engine(s) being replaced;
  - d. Credible performance emission test data verifying the emission rates associated with the operation of the substitute engine shall be submitted to the Director within five (5) days;
  - e. The permittee must provide written notification to the Director within five (5) days of the replacement. This notification must contain:
    - i. Information to support the claim of life threatening circumstances to justify applicability of this emergency provision;
    - ii. Identification of the engine(s) being temporarily replaced;
    - iii. The design parameters of the replacement engine(s) including, but not limited to, the design horsepower and emission factors;
    - iv. Projected duration of the replacement engine(s); and
    - v. The appropriate certification by a responsible official.

**[45CSR§30-12.7.]**

- 4.5.2. The permittee shall comply with the following reporting requirements:
- a. The permittee must report each instance in which the permittee did not meet each applicable emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

- b. The permittee must also report each instance in which the permittee did not meet the applicable requirements in Table 8 to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

[\[45CSR34; 40 C.F.R. §§63.6640\(b\) and \(e\)\]](#)

#### **4.6. Compliance Plan**

- 4.6.1. None

## 5.0 TEG Dehydration with Flare, Dehydration Boiler, and Heating Boiler [emission point ID(s): Dehy Flare, BLR01, BRL02]

### 5.1. Limitations and Standards

5.1.1. Potential facility-wide HAP emissions shall be less than 10 TPY of any single HAP or 25 TPY of any combination of HAPs. For purposes of determining major or area source status at transmission and storage facilities, the methods specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart HHH shall be used. [45CSR§30-12.7.]

*The following requirements for flares make the flare federally and practically enforceable. If a flare is being used to provide the natural gas source with synthetic minor status or reduce the potential HAPs to below major source levels, the one ton of benzene exemption for MACT, or even if the source is minor without the flare, but would like to reduce their PTE by the use of a flare, the following control device requirements shall be used.*

5.1.2. Flare, (Dehy Flare) shall be designed and operated in accordance with the following:

- a. Flares shall be steam-assisted, air-assisted, or non-assisted.
- b. Flares shall be designed for and operated with no visible emissions, except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours. *This streamlined limit of no visible emissions will ensure compliance with 45CSR§6-4.3.* During the exception period when visible emissions are allowed, the visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except for periods of start-up as outlined in 45CSR§6-4.4. (i.e., less than forty (40%) percent opacity, for a period or periods aggregating no more than eight (8) minutes per start-up).
- c. Flares shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them, except during SSM (Startup, Shutdown, Malfunctions) events.
- d. Flares shall be operated with a flame present at all times.
- e. Flares shall be used only with the net heating value of the gas being combusted at 11.2 MJ/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted; or with the net heating value of the gas being combusted at 7.45 MJ/scm (200 Btu/scf) or greater if the flares is non-assisted. The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$H_T = K \sum_{i=1}^n C_i H_i$$

Where:

$H_T$  = Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm; where the net enthalpy per mole of off gas is based on combustion at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20 °C.

$K$  = Constant =  $1.740 \times 10^{-7} [1/ppmv][g\text{-mole}/scm][MJ/kcal]$ ,  
where the standard temperature for (g-mole/scm) is 20 °C.

$C_i$  = Concentration of sample component i in ppmv on a wet basis, which may be measured for organics by 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendix A, Test Method 18, but is not required to be measured using Method 18 (unless designated by the Director).

- $H_i$  = Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/g-mole at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D2382-76 or 88 or D4809-95 if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.
- $N$  = Number of sample components.

- f. Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares shall be designed for and operated with an exit velocity less than 18.3 m/sec (60 ft/sec). The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by dividing by the volumetric flow rate of gas being combusted (in units of emission standard temperature and pressure), by the unobstructed (free) cross-sectional area of the flare tip, which may be determined by 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendix A, Test Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D in to, as appropriate, but is not required to be determined using these Methods (unless designated by the Director).
- g. Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the method specified in Section 5.1.2.f, equal to or greater than 18.3 m/sec (60 ft/sec) but less than 122 m/sec (400 ft/sec), are allowed if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is greater than 37.3 MJ/scm (1,000 Btu/scf).
- h. Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the method specified in Section 5.1.2.f, less than the velocity  $V_{max}$ , as determined by the method specified in this paragraph, but less than 122 m/sec (400 ft/sec) are allowed. The maximum permitted velocity,  $V_{max}$ , for flares complying with this paragraph shall be determined by the following equation:

$$\text{Log}_{10}(V_{max}) = (H_T + 28.8) / 31.7$$

Where:

- $V_{max}$  = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.  
 28.8 = Constant.  
 31.7 = Constant.  
 $H_T$  = The net heating value as determined in Section 5.1.2.e.

**[45CSR§§6-4.3 and 4.4; 45CSR§30-12.7.]**

- 5.1.3. Flares are not required to conduct a flare compliance assessment for concentration of sample (i.e. 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendix A, Method 18) and tip velocity (i.e. 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendix A, Method 2), until such time as the Director requests a flare compliance assessment to be conducted in accordance with section 5.3.3, but the permittee is required to conduct a flare design evaluation in accordance with section 5.3.2.

**[45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**

- 5.1.4. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit particulate matter to be discharged from any incinerator into the open air in excess of the quantity determined by use of the following formula:

$$\text{Emissions (lb/hr)} = F \times \text{Incinerator Capacity (tons/hr)}$$

Where, the factor, F, is as indicated in Table I below:

**Table I:** Factor, F, for Determining Maximum Allowable Particulate Emissions

Incinerator Capacity	Factor F
A. Less than 15,000 lbs/hr	5.43
B. 15,000 lbs/hr or greater	2.72

*Calculations for PM Emissions*

$$(5.43) * (32.5 \text{ LB / hr}) * (\text{ton} / 2000 \text{ LB}) = 0.088 \text{ LB/hr}$$

Thus, the particulate matter discharged from open flare shall not exceed 0.088 LB/hr.

[45CSR§6-4.1.]

- 5.1.5. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission into the open air from any source operation an in-stack sulfur dioxide concentration exceeding 2,000 parts per million by volume from existing source operations, except as provided in 45CSR§10-4.1.a through 45CSR§10-4.1.e.

[45CSR§10-4.1.]

- 5.1.6. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the combustion of any refinery process gas stream or any other process gas stream that contains hydrogen sulfide in a concentration greater than 50 grains per 100 cubic feet of gas except in the case of a person operating in compliance with an emission control and mitigation plan approved by the Director and USEPA. In certain cases very small units may be considered exempt from this requirement if, in the opinion of the Director, compliance would be economically unreasonable and if the contribution of the unit to the surrounding air quality could be considered negligible.

[45CSR§10-5.1.]

- 5.1.7. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission of particles of unburned or partially burned refuse or ash from the flare which are large enough to be individually distinguished in the open air shall not be allowed or permitted.

[45CSR§6-4.5.]

- 5.1.8. The flare, including all associated equipment and grounds, shall be designed, operated and maintained so as to prevent the emission of objectionable odors.

[45CSR§6-4.6.]

- 5.1.9. The facility operates one triethylene glycol dehydration unit (Dehy). This unit shall not exceed operating limitations:

- a. The throughput of wet natural gas through the triethylene glycol dehydration facility shall not exceed 35.0 MMCFD;
- b. The 1.25 MMBtu/hr indirect heater shall only be fired with natural gas;
- c. The closed-vent system shall be operated with no detectable emissions.
- d. HAP emissions shall be reduced by 95.0 percent or more.

[45CSR§30-12.7.]

- 5.1.10. The heating and dehydrator boilers, on an individual basis, shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit emission of smoke and/or particulate matter into the open air from any fuel burning unit which is greater than ten (10) percent opacity based on a six minute block average.

[45CSR§2-3.1, BLR01 and BLR02]

- 5.1.11. The permittee has defined the facility as an area source of HAPs for MACT applicability purposes. As a result, the subject facility shall conduct monitoring, testing, and reporting as specified below in order to provide adequate justification for maintaining area source status. These requirements are tailored to incorporate the methods specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart HHH. Additionally, these requirements shall in no way restrict the permittee from conducting more frequent testing to quantify emission changes.

[40CFR§63.10(b)(3), Dehy Flare]

## 5.2. Monitoring Requirements

- 5.2.1. In order to demonstrate compliance with the continuous flame requirements of Section 5.1.2.d the permittee shall monitor the presence or absence of a flare pilot flame using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device.

All manufacturer's recommendations regarding periodic testing/checks for the proper installation and operation of the device shall be followed.

The device that detects the presence of a flame shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c., 40 C.F.R. § 64.6 (c)]

- 5.2.2. **Closed-vent system.** To demonstrate compliance with Section 5.1.9.c, the permittee shall conduct annual visual inspections for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in piping; loose connections; or broken or missing caps or other closure devices. Records shall include the data and time of the visual inspection and shall specify the defect(s) found and the corrective action(s) taken.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c.]

- 5.2.3. Compliance with the 45CSR§6-4.1 hourly PM emission limit (permit condition 5.1.4) shall be determined based on the compliance with gas and/or liquid throughput and gas usage limitation. If a monitoring timeframe is not already established and there are hourly emissions, records indicating the monthly emissions with operating records shall be available for a period of no less than five (5) years.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c.]

- 5.2.4. Compliance with the 45CSR§6-4.1 hourly PM emission limit (permit condition 5.1.4) from the flare shall be determined by using the emission factors listed in Section 1.4-2 for Natural Gas Combustion of the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of USEPA's AP-42 and the design heat input of the flare.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c., 45CSR§6-4.1.]

- 5.2.5. In order to demonstrate compliance with the area source status using GRI-GLYCalc V3 or higher, the dehydration system must be accurately defined by monitoring and recording actual annual average operating parameters associated with the dehydration system. These parameters shall be measured at least quarterly, with the exception of wet gas composition, in order to define annual average values or, if monitoring is not practical, some parameters may be assigned default values in accordance with the stipulations listed below. Annual average operating parameter, shall be interpreted as the average result of periodic monitoring recorded a number of times throughout the calendar year, which is sufficient enough to reflect annual variation. Therefore, this term is operating parameter and site dependent.

The WV Division of Air Quality requires the following actual operating parameters be measured or assumed to equal the default values listed below in order to satisfy this monitoring requirement when using the Gas Analysis and Process Data, GLYCalc emission modeling method:

**Note: if the permittee is measuring and using actual wet or dry gas water content then the permittee is also required to measure the lean glycol recirculation rate rather than using the default value.**

- Natural Gas Flowrate:

- number of days operated per month,
- monthly throughput (MMscf/month),
- annual daily average (MMscf/day), and
- maximum design capacity (MMscf/day)
- Absorber temperature and pressure
- Lean glycol circulation rate
- Glycol pump type
- Flash tank temperature and pressure, if applicable
- Stripping Gas flow rate, if applicable
- Wet gas composition (upstream of the absorber – dehydration column) sampled in accordance with GPA method 2166 and analyzed consistent with GPA extended method 2286 as well as the procedures presented in the GRI-GLYCalc Technical Reference User Manual and Handbook V3.
- Wet gas water content (lbs H<sub>2</sub>O/MMscf)
- Dry gas water content (lbs H<sub>2</sub>O/MMscf) at a point directly after exiting the dehydration column and before any additional separation points

The following operating parameter(s) may be assigned default values when using GRI-GLYCalc:

- Dry Gas water content can be assumed to be equivalent to pipeline quality at 7 lb H<sub>2</sub>O / MMscf.
- Wet gas water content can be assumed to be saturated
- Lean glycol water content if not directly measured may use the default value of 1.5 % water as established by GRI.
- Lean glycol circulation rate may be estimated using the recirculation ratio of 3 gal TEG / lb H<sub>2</sub>O removed.

**[45CSR§30-5.1.c., Dehy Flare]**

- 5.2.6. **Commencement of operation.** The permittee shall conduct the monitoring required under 40 CFR Part 64 upon issuance of this permit that includes such monitoring, or by the initial start-up date of the Dehy Flare that requires such monitoring, whichever is later.  
**[40 CFR §§ 64.7(a) and 64.6(d); 45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**
- 5.2.7. **Proper Maintenance** – At all times, the permittee shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.  
**[40 CFR § 64.7(b); 45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**
- 5.2.8. **Continued Operation** – Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the permittee shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of 40 CFR Part 64, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. **[40 CFR § 64.7(c); 45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**

- 5.2.9. **Documentation of Need for Improved Monitoring** – After approval of monitoring under 40 CFR Part 64, if the permittee identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the permittee shall promptly notify the Director and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.  
**[40 CFR § 64.7(e); 45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**
- 5.2.10. **Quality Improvement Plan (QIP)** – Based on the results of a determination made under 40 CFR §64.7(d)(2) (permit condition 5.2.12.b), the Administrator or the Director may require the permittee to develop and implement a QIP. If a QIP is required, then it shall be developed, implemented, and modified as required according to 40 CFR §§ 64.8(b) through (e). Refer to permit condition 5.5.5.c for the reporting required when a QIP is implemented.  
**[40 CFR § 64.8; 45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**
- 5.2.11. Excursions – Pilot flame absence while the dehy reboiler unit is in operation indicates an excursion.  
**[40 CFR § 64.6(e)(2); 45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**
- 5.2.12. Response to Excursions or Exceedances:
- a. Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the permittee shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.
  - b. Determination of whether the permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.  
**[40 CFR § 64.7(d); 45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**
- 5.2.13. To show compliance with Conditions 5.1.5 and 5.1.6, the permittee may elect not to monitor the total sulfur and H<sub>2</sub>S content of the fuel combusted, if the gaseous fuel is demonstrated to meet the definition of natural gas in 40 C.F.R. § 60.331(u). The owner or operator shall use one of the following sources of information to make the required demonstration:
- a. The gas quality characteristics in a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for the gaseous fuel, specifying that the maximum total sulfur content of the fuel is 20.0 grains/100 scf or less; or

- b. Representative fuel sampling data which show that the sulfur content of the gaseous fuel does not exceed 20 grains/100 scf. At a minimum, representative fuel data specified in either section 2.3.1.4 or 2.3.2.4 of appendix D to 40 C.F.R.75 is required.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c.]

### 5.3. Testing Requirements

- 5.3.1. In order to demonstrate compliance with the flare opacity requirements of Section 5.1.2.b. the permittee shall conduct a 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendix A, Method 22 opacity test for at least two hours. This test shall demonstrate no visible emissions are observed for more than a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hour period using 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendix A, Method 22. The permittee shall conduct this test within thirty (30) days of permit issuance or initial startup whichever is later and a second opacity test within six months from the time the permit expires. The visible emission checks shall determine the presence or absence of visible emissions. At a minimum, the observer must be trained and knowledgeable regarding the effects of background contrast, ambient lighting, observer position relative to lighting, wind, and the presence of uncombined water (condensing water vapor) on the visibility of emissions. This training may be obtained from written materials found in the References 1 and 2 from 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendix A, Method 22 or from the lecture portion of 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendix A, Method 9 certification course.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c.]

- 5.3.2. In order to demonstrate compliance with the flare design criteria requirements of Section 5.1.2, the permittee shall conduct a flare design evaluation demonstrating compliance with the criteria set forth by Section 5.1.2. The flare design evaluation shall include, net heat value calculations, exit (tip) velocity calculations, all supporting concentration calculations, and other related information requested. The permittee may elect to demonstrate compliance with the flare design criteria requirements of Section 5.1.2 by complying with the compliance assessment testing requirements of Section 5.3.3.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c. and 40 C.F.R. § 64.6 (c)]

- 5.3.3. The Director may require the permittee to conduct a flare compliance assessment to demonstrate compliance with the flare requirements of Section 5.1.2 and the flare design evaluation. This compliance assessment testing shall be conducted in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendix A, Test Method 18 for organics and 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendix A, Test Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, or other equivalent testing approved in writing by the Director. Also, 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendix A, Test Method 18 may require the permittee to conduct 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendix A, Test Method 4 in conjunction with 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendix A, Test Method 18.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c. and 40 C.F.R. § 64.6 (c)]

- 5.3.4. Within the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of this permit term, the permittee shall determine the composition of the wet natural gas by sampling in accordance with GPA Method 2166 and analyzing according to extended GPA Method 2286 analysis as specified in the GRI-GLYCalc V3 Technical Reference User Manual and Handbook. As specified in the handbook, the permittee shall sample the wet gas stream at a location prior to the glycol dehydration contactor column, but after any type of separation device, in accordance with GPA method 2166. The permittee may utilize other equivalent methods provided they are approved in advance by DAQ as part of a testing protocol. If alternative methods are proposed, a test protocol shall be submitted for approval no later than 60 days before the scheduled test date.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c]

### 5.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

- 5.4.1. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with Sections 5.1.2.d and 5.2.1, the permittee shall maintain records of the times and duration of all periods which the pilot flame was absent, except for periods of shutdown.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c. and 40 C.F.R. § 64.6 (c)]

- 5.4.2. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with Sections 5.1.2 and 5.3.2, the permittee shall maintain a record of the flare design evaluation. The flare design evaluation shall include, net heat value calculations, exit (tip) velocity calculations, all supporting concentration calculations, and other information requested.  
**[45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**
- 5.4.3. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the requirements set forth in Sections 5.1.2 and 5.3.3, the permittee shall maintain records of testing conducted in accordance with Section 5.3.3.  
**[45CSR§30-5.1.c. and 40 C.F.R. § 64.6 (c)]**
- 5.4.4. The permittee shall document and maintain the corresponding records specified by the on-going monitoring requirements of Section 5.2 and testing requirements of Section 5.3.  
**[45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**
- 5.4.5. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with Section 5.1.2.b, the permittee shall maintain records of the visible emission opacity tests conducted per Section 5.3.1.  
**[45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**
- 5.4.6. For the purpose of documenting compliance with the emission limitations and/or HAP major source thresholds, the permittee shall maintain records of all monitoring data, wet gas sampling, and annual GLYCalc emission estimates.  
**[45CSR§30-5.1.c]**
- 5.4.7. **General recordkeeping requirements for CAM:**
  - a. The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of Sections 3.4.1 and 3.4.2. The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 64.8 and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under 40 C.F.R. Part 64 (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).
  - b. Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

**[40 C.F.R. §64.9 (b)]**

## **5.5. Reporting Requirements**

- 5.5.1. Any and all malfunctions of the dehydrator flare shall be documented in writing. The following information must be documented for each malfunction:
  - a. The equipment involved in the malfunction and the associated cause.
  - b. Steps taken to correct the malfunction.
  - c. The steps taken to minimize the emissions during the malfunction.
  - d. The duration of the malfunction.

- e. The increase in emissions during the malfunction.
- f. Steps taken to prevent a similar malfunction in the future.
- g. These records shall be maintained on site for the duration of the operation.

**[45CSR§30-5.1.c. and 40 C.F.R. § 64.7 (d)]**

- 5.5.2. For demonstrating compliance with Section 5.3.3, the permittee shall submit a testing protocol thirty (30) days prior to testing and shall submit a notification of the testing date fifteen (15) days prior to testing. Also, the permittee shall submit the testing results within sixty (60) days of testing and provide all supporting calculations and testing data.  
**[45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**
- 5.5.3. Any deviation(s) of the allowable visible emission requirement for any emission source discovered during observations using 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendix A, Method 9 or 22 shall be reported in writing to the Director of the Division of Air Quality as soon as practicable, but within ten (10) calendar days of the occurrence and shall include, at a minimum, the following information: the results of the visible determination of opacity of emissions, the cause or suspected cause of the violation(s), and any corrective measures taken or planned.  
**[45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**
- 5.5.4. Any deviation(s) of the flare design and operation criteria in Section 5.1.2 shall be reported in writing to the Director of the Division of Air Quality as soon as practicable, but within ten (10) calendar days.  
**[45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**
- 5.5.5. **General reporting requirements** for CAM. A report for monitoring under 40 C.F.R. Part 64 shall include, at a minimum, the information required in Sections 3.5.6 and 3.5.8 and the following information as applicable:
  - a. Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;
  - b. Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and
  - c. A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 64.8. Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

**[40 C.F.R. § 64.9 (a) (2)]**

- 5.5.6. The permittee shall submit by March 31<sup>st</sup> of the year following the wet gas analysis, an emission summary for the dehydration unit (Dehy), which incorporates the wet gas testing results required by 5.3.4. The permittee shall also supply a copy of the most recent report within the facility's subsequent Title V renewal application. These reports shall include an actual annual average emission estimate for the calendar year of the sample, modeled using GLYCalc V3 or higher software, which incorporates site specific parameters measured in accordance with 5.2.5. The permittee shall also supply all supporting documentation where site specific operating parameters are tabulated to define the annual average values. The report shall incorporate a copy of the lab analysis obtained from the wet gas testing as well as a description of how and

where the sample was taken. The report shall include a reference to all sampling and analytical methods utilized. Additionally, the permittee shall identify where the compressor station is located with respect to a custody transfer point. This report shall be signed by a responsible official upon submittal.  
**[45CSR§30-5.1.c]**

## **5.6. Compliance Plan**

5.6.1. None

**5.7. CAM Plan Summary of Requirements for Dehydration Flare (Dehy Flare)**

		<b>Indicator No. 1</b>	
<b>I.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	Presence of Flame (permit condition 5.1.2.d.)	
	<b>Monitoring Approach</b>	Use of thermocouple, infrared device, or equivalent (permit condition 5.2.1.).	
<b>II.</b>	<b>Indicator Range or Designated Condition</b>	Indicator provides data regarding presence or absence of flame.	
<b>III.</b>	<b>Performance Criteria</b>	A thermocouple, infrared detector, pilot eye, or equivalent device will be installed to continuously monitor the presence of a pilot flame (permit condition 5.2.1.).	
	<b>A. Data Representativeness</b>		
	<b>B. Verification of Operational Status</b>		All manufacturer's recommendations regarding periodic testing/checks for the proper installation and operation of the pilot eye device will be followed (permit condition 5.2.1.).
	<b>C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria</b>		For the device that detects the presence of a flame, calibration, maintenance and operation will be conducted in accordance with manufacturer's specifications (permit condition 5.2.1.).
	<b>D. Monitoring Frequency</b>		Continuously
	<b>Data Collection Procedures</b>	Records of all flame outs or loss of pilot eye, along with any applicable corrective actions will be documented and maintained (permit condition 5.4.1., 5.4.7, and 5.5.1.).	
	<b>Data averaging periods</b>	No averaging periods	